

**66995. HYDNOCARPUS ALPINA Wight.**  
**Flacourtiaceae.**

From St. Jean le Blanc, via Orleans, Loiret, France. Seeds presented by Edmond Versin. Received May 4, 1926.

Introduced for study because of its close relationship to *Tarakogenos kurzii*, the source of the genuine chaalmoogra oil.

A large tree, 70 to 100 feet in height, with very variable leaves (red when young and deep green when old), up to 7 inches long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, and dioecious flowers in axillary racemes. The fruit is globose, about the size of an apple, with a brown hairy surface. The seeds yield an oil which is used as fuel, and the wood is employed for general carpentry. The tree is native to the Nilghiri Hills in southern India.

For previous introduction see No. 56445.

**66996 to 66998. CHAYOTA EDULIS Jacq.**  
**Cucurbitaceae. Chayote.**

From Guatemala. Seeds presented by Wilson Popenoe, superintendent of agricultural experiments, United Fruit Co. Received May 7, 1926.

66996. A large green variety.

66997. A small green variety.

66998. A small white variety.

**66999. ULMUS PUMILA L. Ulmaceae.**  
**Chinese elm.**

From Washington, D. C. Seeds collected by Paul Russell, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 4, 1926.

The tree from which these seeds were collected, in front of the District Building, is one of a lot presented to the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks in May, 1908 (No. 40898). This is probably the first Chinese elm to produce seeds in this part of the United States.

**67000 to 67018.**

From Leningrad, Russia. Seeds presented by Dr. B. L. Issatschenko, director, botanic garden. Received May 4, 1926.

**67000. ASTER YUNNANENSIS Franch. Asteraceae.**

A herbaceous perennial from southwestern China with unusually large brilliant lilac-blue flowers with a yellow disk.

**67001. CYNOGLOSSUM AMABILE Stapf and Drummond. Boraginaceae. Hound's-tongue.**

A hardy Chinese biennial which produces a mass of bright-blue flowers.

**67002. LIBERTIA GRANDIFLORA (R. Br.) Sweet. Iridaceae.**

A tender bulbous plant, native to New Zealand, with rigid linear leaves 1 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and a large panicle of white flowers.

**67003 to 67008. IRIS spp. Iridaceae.****67003. IRIS sp.****67004. IRIS RUTHENICA Ker.**

A Chinese iris with tufts of linear leaves, about 6 inches long at flowering time, up to a foot long later. The outer segments of the violet-scented flowers are lilac, marked with bluish purple; the inner segments are deep purple-violet.

**67005. IRIS ENSATA Thunb. Russian iris.**

The Russian iris has leaves 1 to 3 feet long, and a flattened stem up to a foot in height, bearing a single head of bright blue or lilac flowers.

**67000 to 67018—Continued.****67006. IRIS SETOSA Pall.****Arctic iris.**

According to Dykes (Iris, p. 64), this was originally described as an Asiatic plant, but forms that can not be separated from it are found in North America. At least half a dozen forms come true from seed. The peculiarity of this iris is that the standards have dwindled until they are only small points about half an inch long, but their disappearance is usually counterbalanced by the increased size of the falls. The color is usually blue, but some shades are so light as to be almost gray.

For previous introduction see No. 57297.

**67007 to 67010. CREPIS spp. Cichoriaceae.****67007. CREPIS SIBIRICA L.**

A perennial composite, 2 to 3 feet high, covered with short rough hairs, bearing a terminal cluster of bright-yellow flowers. Native to Asia Minor and the Himalayas.

For previous introduction see No. 66628.

**67008. CREPIS RUBRA L.**

An annual composite about a foot high with solitary red flowers. Native to southern Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 66522.

**67009. CREPIS CAPILLARIS Wallr.**

A more or less prostrate herbaceous plant, with much-branched stems and small flower heads. Native to southern Europe.

**67010. CREPIS ALPESTRIS (Jacq.) Reichenb.**

A perennial composite, native to southern Europe, with oblong or lanceolate leaves and yellow flower heads.

**67011. HYACINTHUS PYCNANTHUS (Koch) Baker. Liliaceae. Hyacinth.**

A wild Armenian hyacinth with very narrow oblong leaves and small, dense racemes of azure-blue flowers with yellow anthers.

**67012. MUSCARI PENDULUM Trautv. Liliaceae. Grape hyacinth.**

A narrow-leaved bulbous plant from Asia Minor, with dense racemes of sky-blue flowers.

**67013. HEMEROCALLIS MINOR Mill. Liliaceae. Dwarf day lily.**

An attractive day lily from northeastern Asia, with narrow dark-green leaves about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and golden-yellow flowers in few-flowered corymbs.

**67014 to 67016. COLCHICUM spp. Melanthiaceae. Autumn crocus.****67014. COLCHICUM UMBROSUM Stev.**

A low bulbous plant, native to the Caucasus, with about five narrow leaves and small clusters of lilac flowers.

**67015 and 67016. COLCHICUM SPECIOSUM Stev.**

67015. Variety *album*. A low bulbous plant with a stem about a foot high, four or five shining green leaves, and nearly white flowers, often 6 inches across. Native to the Caucasus.

67016. A bulbous plant, flowering in autumn, with large showy dark-rose flowers. The strong foliage appears in spring, but dies off in midsummer, and after some weeks of rest the flowers appear. (Note by Frank N. Meyer, under No. 27504.)